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Bookshelf Mobile: Android User Manual

Welcome to Pageburst — all your **Elsevier** digital textbooks at your fingertips! This user guide contains the information you will need to redeem your access code and start using **Pageburst** for your program. Your Digital Content is available in three formats:

- Online from any computer with an internet connection
- Desktop application downloaded to your computer
- Mobile application downloaded to your Android device

Access to each of the three platforms begins online with your access code and simple registration steps. After you complete the online registration you will be presented with links to download the desktop application or mobile format and access your Pageburst online through your Evolve account at **http://evolve.elsevier.com.**

Bookshelf Mobile for Android:

- Download and access your digital textbooks on your phone and tablet.
- Flip through full-color pages of your books.
- Search one or all books in a collection or your entire library.
- Manage your notes and highlights.

Minimum Requirements:

- Smartphone or Tablet that supports Android 2.2 or greater
- A valid Evolve Bookshelf desktop account
- A valid Google Play account

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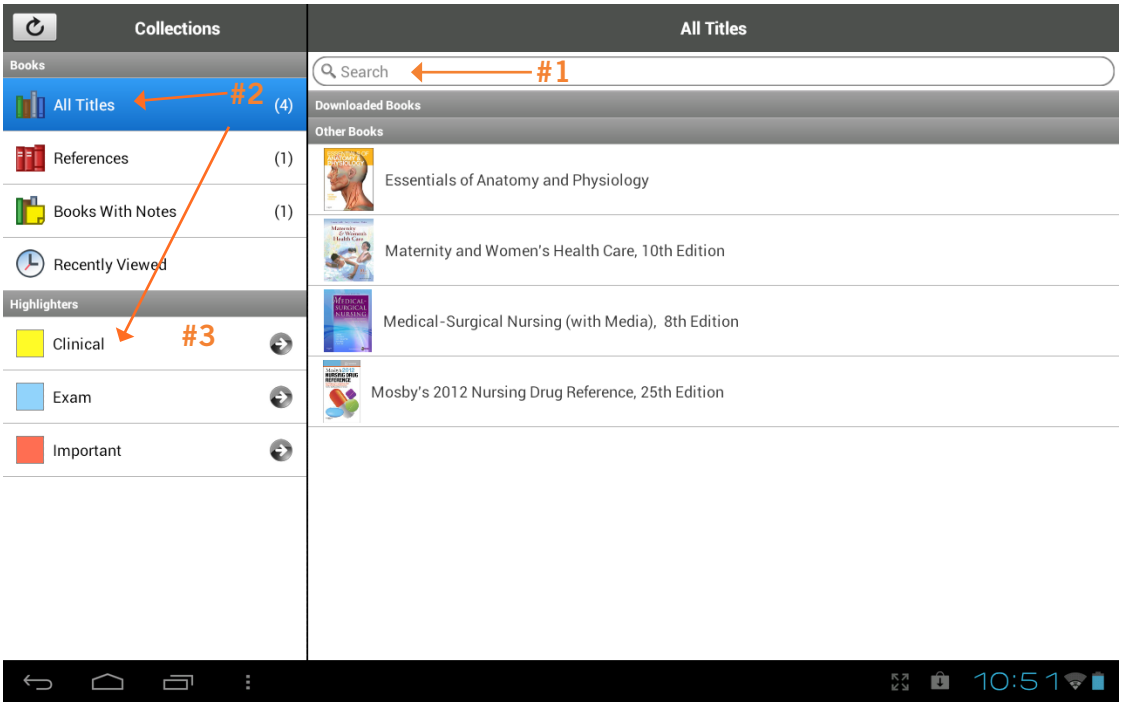
Installation – System Requirements

- VitalSource/**Pageburst** application system requirements
  - Android 2.2
  - Smartphone or Tablet that supports Android 2.2 or greater
  - A valid Bookshelf desktop account

Installing the VitalSource Bookshelf Application on your Android Device

- Please login to **Evolve** and redeem your **Pageburst** access code before attempting to install VitalSource Bookshelf.
- Locate the Google Play Store app on your device and tap it. Once you are in the the Google Play market, search for "VitalSource Bookshelf."
- Tap on VitalSource Bookshelf to be taken to the VitalSource Bookshelf download page. Once at the download page, tap the Install button to begin the installation process.
- Accept the download. Once installed, tap the Open button.
- Sign in with your email address and password associated with your Evolve account.



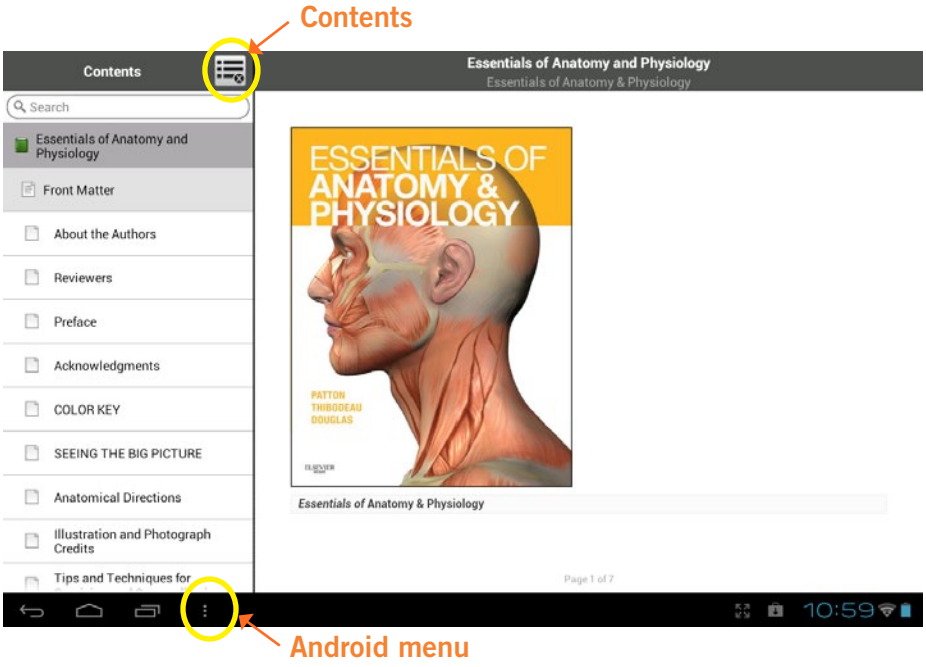
1. A search under All Titles will return matches within the collection or title you are viewing.

2. The Books list will allow you to quickly navigate through your collections.

3. The Highlighters list provides an easy view of your important information.

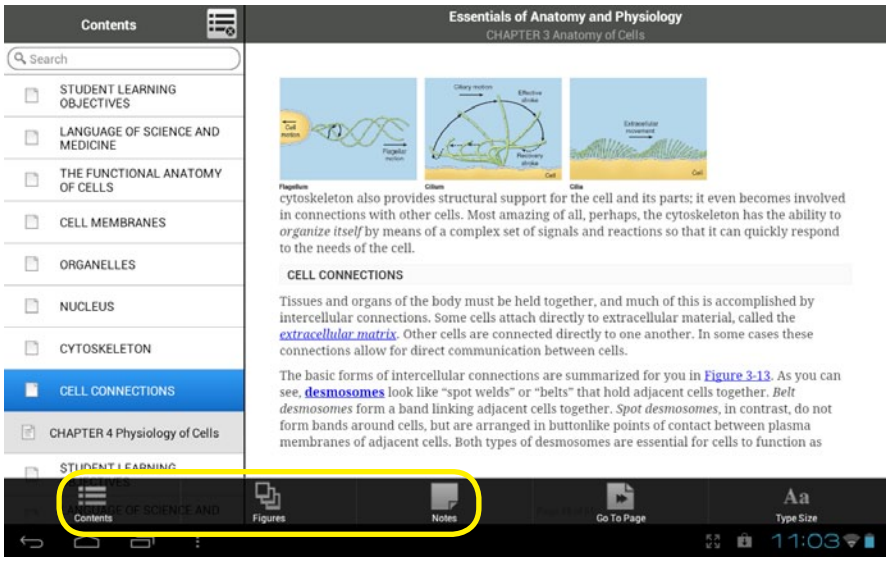
Using Pageburst - Inside the Book

- Your book will open to the cover. Click the Contents icon in the upper right-hand corner to jump to the Contents screen.



- Tap the Android menu at the bottom of the screen to view additional options.

- The Contents, Figures, and Notes buttons will help you to find the location you want to jump to.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Search
STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES
LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
THE FUNCTIONAL ANATOMY OF CELLS
CELL MEMBRANES
ORGANELLES
NUCLEUS
CYTOSKELETON
CELL CONNECTIONS
CHAPTER 4 Physiology of Cells
Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology
CHAPTER 3 Anatomy of Cells
cytoskeleton also provides structural support for the cell and its parts; it even becomes involved in connections with other cells. Most amazing of all, perhaps, the cytoskeleton has the ability to organize itself by means of a complex set of signals and reactions so that it can quickly respond to the needs of the cell.
CELL CONNECTIONS
Tissues and organs of the body must be held together, and much of this is accomplished by intercellular connections. Some cells attach directly to extracellular material, called the extracellular matrix. Other cells are connected directly to one another. In some cases these connections allow for direct communication between cells.
The basic forms of intercellular connections are summarized for you in Figure 3-13. As you can see, desmosomes look like "spot welds" or "belts" that hold adjacent cells together. Belt desmosomes form a band linking adjacent cells together. Spot desmosomes, in contrast, do not form bands around cells, but are arranged in buttonlike points of contact between plasma membranes of adjacent cells. Both types of desmosomes are essential for cells to function as
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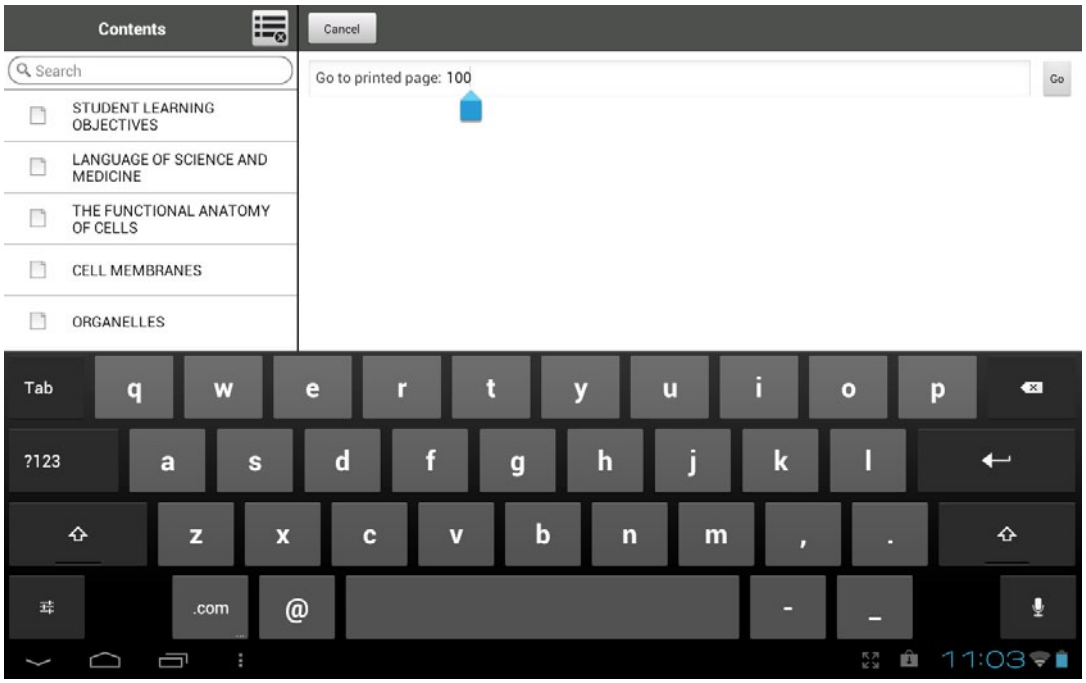
Figures
Notes
Go To Page
Type Size
11:03

- Once inside the book, just swipe your finger across the screen to scroll forward or back from page to page.

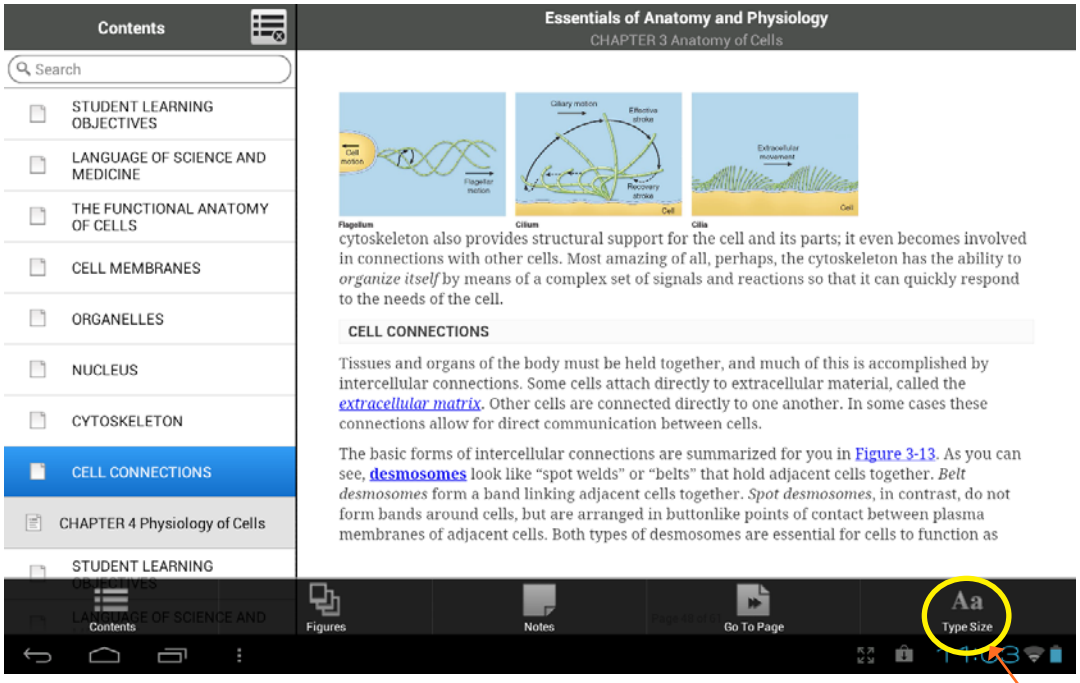
Advanced Features - Go To Page

- To jump to a page inside the book:
  - Open the menu by tapping the Android menu button.
  - Tap the Go To Page icon.
  - Enter the page number of this book's print version, and tap Go to jump to that page.



Advanced Features - Increase Text Size

- Your book's digital text can be made larger or smaller. With the book open:
  - Tap the Android menu button to bring up the menu.
  - Tap the Font icon, and choose Smaller or Larger.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STUDENT LEARNING
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CHAPTER 3 Anatomy of Cells
Flagellum
Cilium
Cilia
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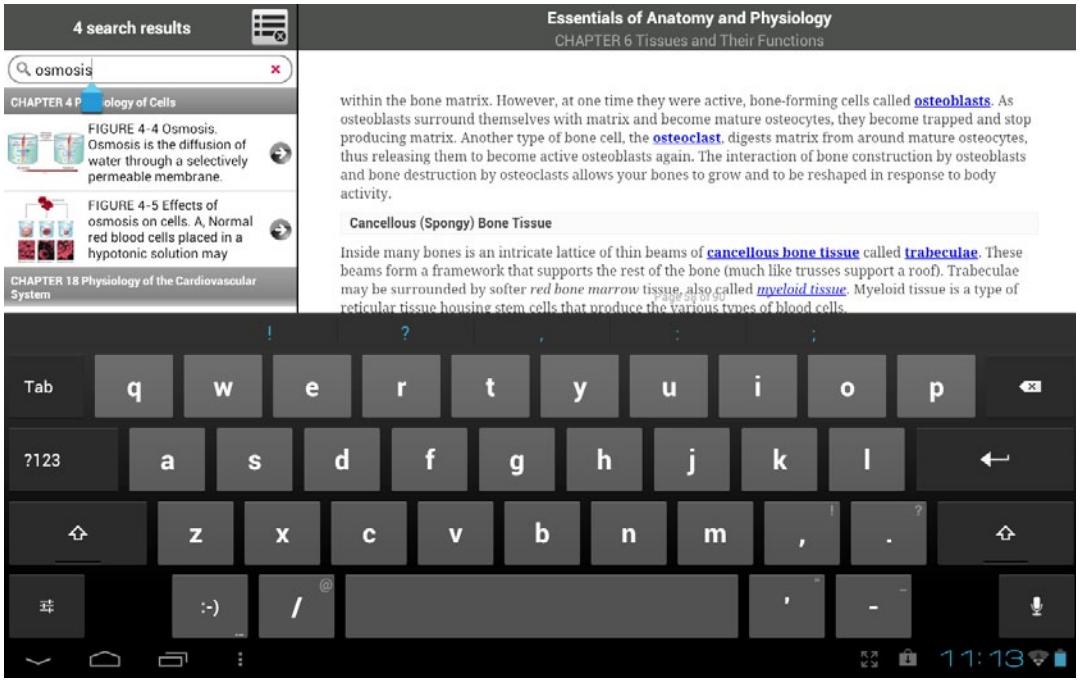
Type Size
Type size

Advanced Features - Searching

- You can search for a word, phrase, or exact phrase within a book.
- Tap the Search bar, and then enter your search text at the top of the screen.


4 search results
osmosis
CHAPTER 4 P ology of Cells
FIGURE 4-4 Osmosis. Osmosis is the diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane.
FIGURE 4-5 Effects of osmosis on cells. A, Normal red blood cells placed in a hypotonic solution may
CHAPTER 18 Physiology of the Cardiovascular System
Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology
CHAPTER 6 Tissues and Their Functions
within the bone matrix. However, at one time they were active, bone-forming cells called osteoblasts. As osteoblasts surround themselves with matrix and become mature osteocytes, they become trapped and stop producing matrix. Another type of bone cell, the osteoclast, digests matrix from around mature osteocytes, thus releasing them to become active osteoblasts again. The interaction of bone construction by osteoblasts and bone destruction by osteoclasts allows your bones to grow and to be reshaped in response to body activity.
Cancellous (Spongy) Bone Tissue
Inside many bones is an intricate lattice of thin beams of cancellous bone tissue called trabeculae. These beams form a framework that supports the rest of the bone (much like trusses support a roof). Trabeculae may be surrounded by softer red bone marrow tissue, also called myeloid tissue. Myeloid tissue is a type of reticular tissue housing stem cells that produce the various types of blood cells.
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Tab
?123
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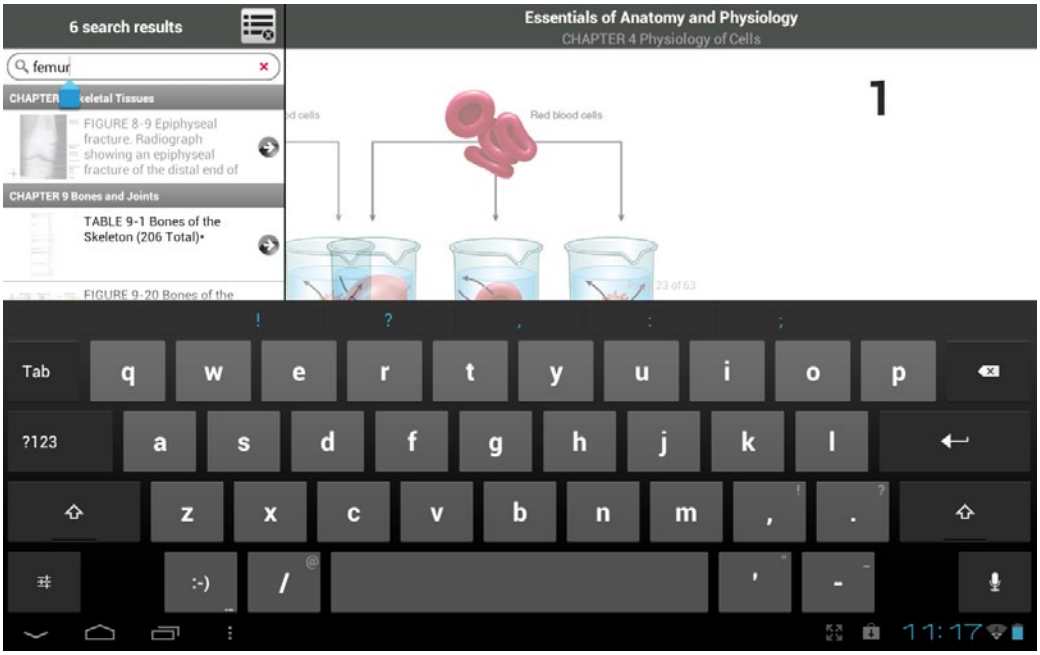
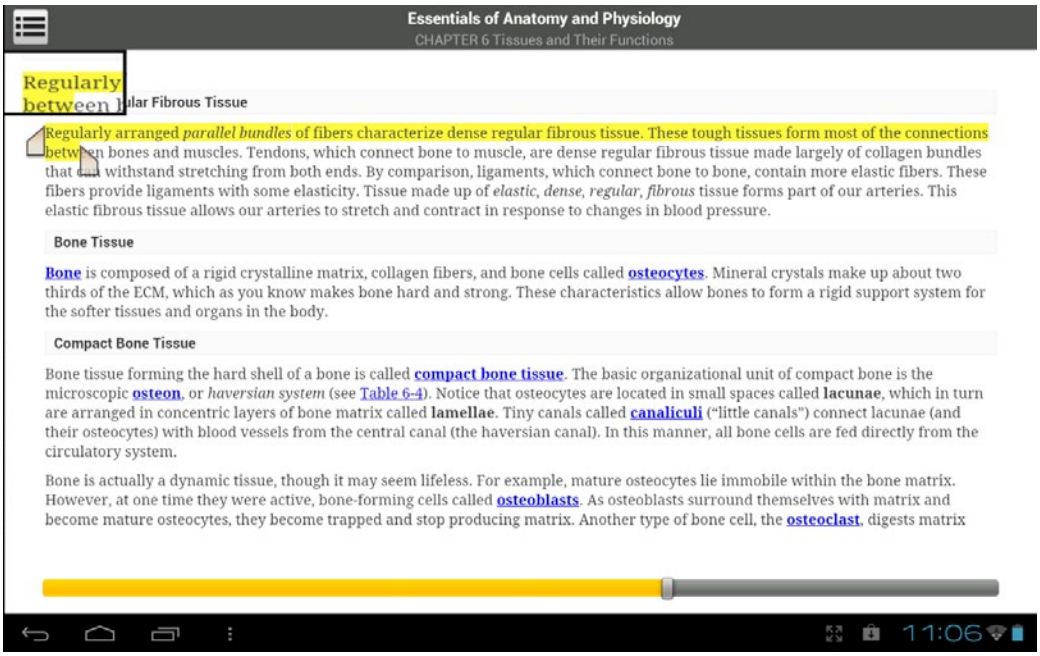
- From the search menu, narrow your results based on the author, title, figures, notes, or highlighters where you think your term(s) may be located.



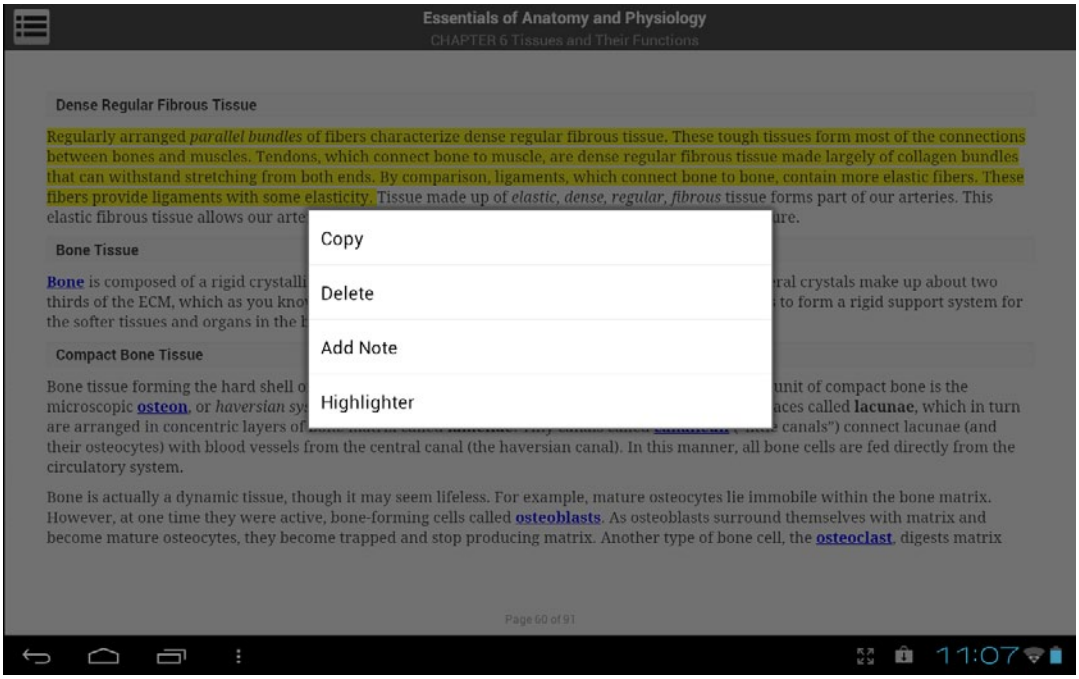
- Enter multiple words in the search text field to find each occurrence of any of those words in a single paragraph, regardless of whether they are side by side or in the sequence you entered them.
- Enter an exact phrase, surrounded by quotation marks, in the search text field to find each occurrence of that exact phrase. This will give you the most specific and focused results of all the search methods.
- Once your search is complete, tap an individual result to jump to that place in the book.

Using Highlights and Notes

- To make a highlight or note, select a block of text with your finger and drag the cursor until you have reached the end of the text you wish to highlight.
- The color of the highlight will default to whichever color you used or created most recently.


Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology
CHAPTER 6 Tissues and Their Functions
Regularly
between
ular Fibrous Tissue
Regularly arranged parallel bundles of fibers characterize dense regular fibrous tissue. These tough tissues form most of the connections between bones and muscles. Tendons, which connect bone to muscle, are dense regular fibrous tissue made largely of collagen bundles that withstand stretching from both ends. By comparison, ligaments, which connect bone to bone, contain more elastic fibers. These fibers provide ligaments with some elasticity. Tissue made up of elastic, dense, regular, fibrous tissue forms part of our arteries. This elastic fibrous tissue allows our arteries to stretch and contract in response to changes in blood pressure.
Bone Tissue
Bone is composed of a rigid crystalline matrix, collagen fibers, and bone cells called osteocytes. Mineral crystals make up about two thirds of the ECM, which as you know makes bone hard and strong. These characteristics allow bones to form a rigid support system for the softer tissues and organs in the body.
Compact Bone Tissue
Bone tissue forming the hard shell of a bone is called compact bone tissue. The basic organizational unit of compact bone is the microscopic osteon, or haversian system (see Table 6-4). Notice that osteocytes are located in small spaces called lacunae, which in turn are arranged in concentric layers of bone matrix called lamellae. Tiny canals called canaliculi ("little canals") connect lacunae (and their osteocytes) with blood vessels from the central canal (the haversian canal). In this manner, all bone cells are fed directly from the circulatory system.
Bone is actually a dynamic tissue, though it may seem lifeless. For example, mature osteocytes lie immobile within the bone matrix. However, at one time they were active, bone-forming cells called osteoblasts. As osteoblasts surround themselves with matrix and become mature osteocytes, they become trapped and stop producing matrix. Another type of bone cell, the osteoclast, digests matrix
11:06

- Changing the color of a highlight is equally simple. Find and touch the highlight for two seconds in the text. In the pop-up menu, select **Highlighter** and then select the new highlight for this passage.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CHAPTER 6 Tissues and Their Functions
Dense Regular Fibrous Tissue
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Copy
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Bone tissue forming the hard shell
unit of compact bone is the
microscopic osteon, or haversian sy
aces called lacunae, which in turn
are arranged in concentric layers of
canals") connect lacunae (and
their osteocytes) with blood vessels from the central canal (the haversian canal). In this manner, all bone cells are fed directly from the circulatory system.
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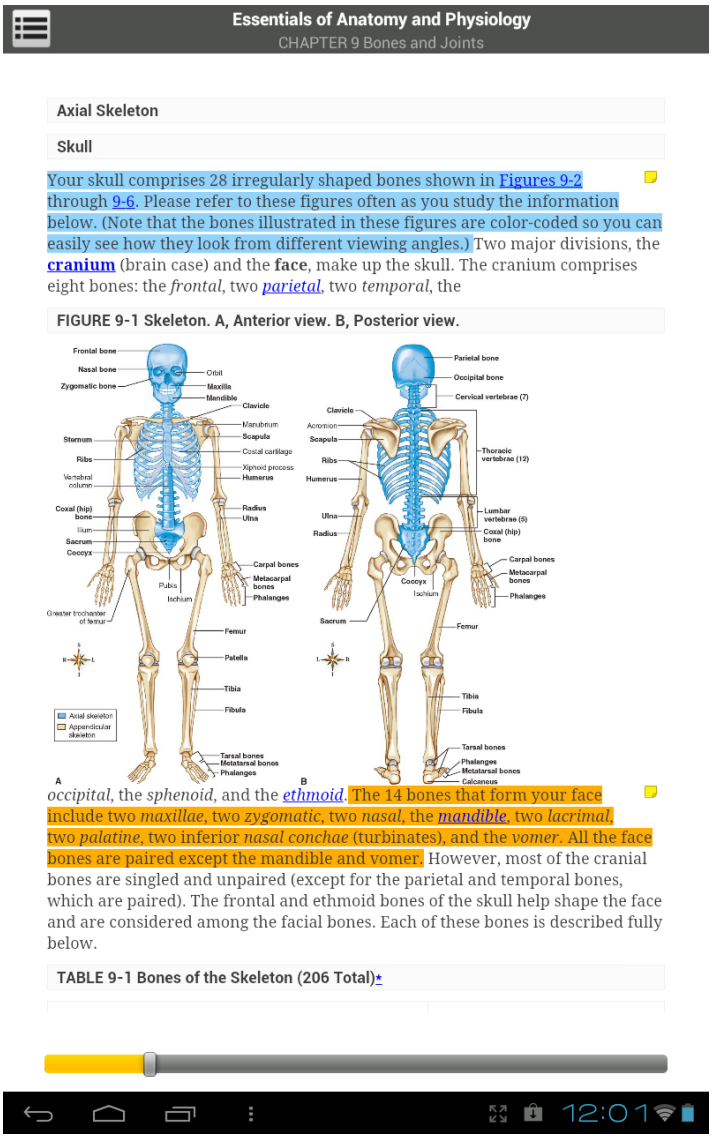
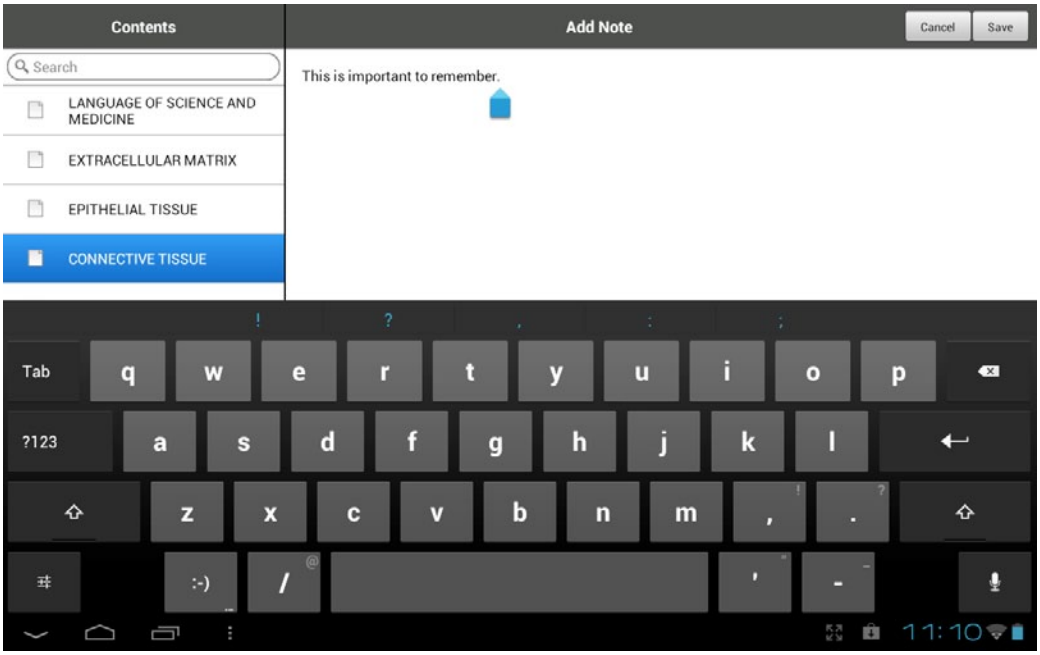
To add a note, find the highlight you want to add the note to, and touch for two seconds.


Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology
CHAPTER 9 Bones and Joints
Axial Skeleton
Skull
Your skull comprises 28 irregularly shaped bones shown in Figures 9-2 through 9-6. Please refer to these figures often as you study the information below. (Note that the bones illustrated in these figures are color-coded so you can easily see how they look from different viewing angles.) Two major divisions, the cranium (brain case) and the face, make up the skull. The cranium comprises eight bones: the frontal, two parietal, two temporal, the
FIGURE 9-1 Skeleton. A, Anterior view. B, Posterior view.
occipital, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid. The 14 bones that form your face include two maxillae, two zygomatic, two nasal, the mandible, two lacrimal, two palatine, two inferior nasal conchae (turbinates), and the vomer. All the face bones are paired except the mandible and vomer. However, most of the cranial bones are singled and unpaired (except for the parietal and temporal bones, which are paired). The frontal and ethmoid bones of the skull help shape the face and are considered among the facial bones. Each of these bones is described fully below.
TABLE 9-1 Bones of the Skeleton (206 Total)*
12:01

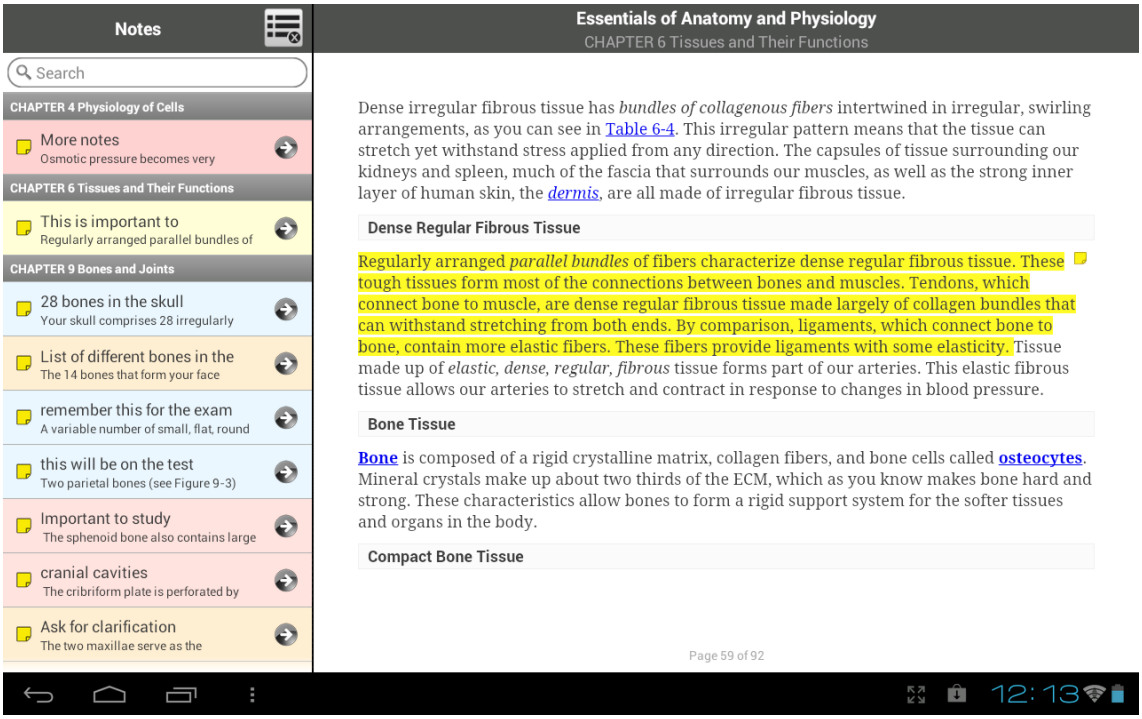
- Select Add Note in the pop-up menu, type the note text, and click Save.



- To edit an existing note, find the highlight that has the note attached to it. Touch the highlight for two seconds, then select Edit Note. Modify the note's text, and tap Save.

Deleting Highlights and Notes

- To delete your highlight and notes, find and touch the highlight in the text for two seconds.
  - Select Delete from the pop-up menu.
  - The highlighter (and any associated note) will be immediately deleted.


Notes
Search
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More notes
Osmotic pressure becomes very
CHAPTER 6 Tissues and Their Functions
This is important to
Regularly arranged parallel bundles of
CHAPTER 9 Bones and Joints
28 bones in the skull
Your skull comprises 28 irregularly
List of different bones in the
The 14 bones that form your face
remember this for the exam
A variable number of small, flat, round
this will be on the test
Two parietal bones (see Figure 9-3)
Important to study
The sphenoid bone also contains large
cranial cavities
The cribriform plate is perforated by
Ask for clarification
The two maxillae serve as the
Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology
CHAPTER 6 Tissues and Their Functions
Dense irregular fibrous tissue has bundles of collagenous fibers intertwined in irregular, swirling arrangements, as you can see in Table 6-4. This irregular pattern means that the tissue can stretch yet withstand stress applied from any direction. The capsules of tissue surrounding our kidneys and spleen, much of the fascia that surrounds our muscles, as well as the strong inner layer of human skin, the dermis, are all made of irregular fibrous tissue.
Dense Regular Fibrous Tissue
Regularly arranged parallel bundles of fibers characterize dense regular fibrous tissue. These tough tissues form most of the connections between bones and muscles. Tendons, which connect bone to muscle, are dense regular fibrous tissue made largely of collagen bundles that can withstand stretching from both ends. By comparison, ligaments, which connect bone to bone, contain more elastic fibers. These fibers provide ligaments with some elasticity. Tissue made up of elastic, dense, regular, fibrous tissue forms part of our arteries. This elastic fibrous tissue allows our arteries to stretch and contract in response to changes in blood pressure.
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Compact Bone Tissue
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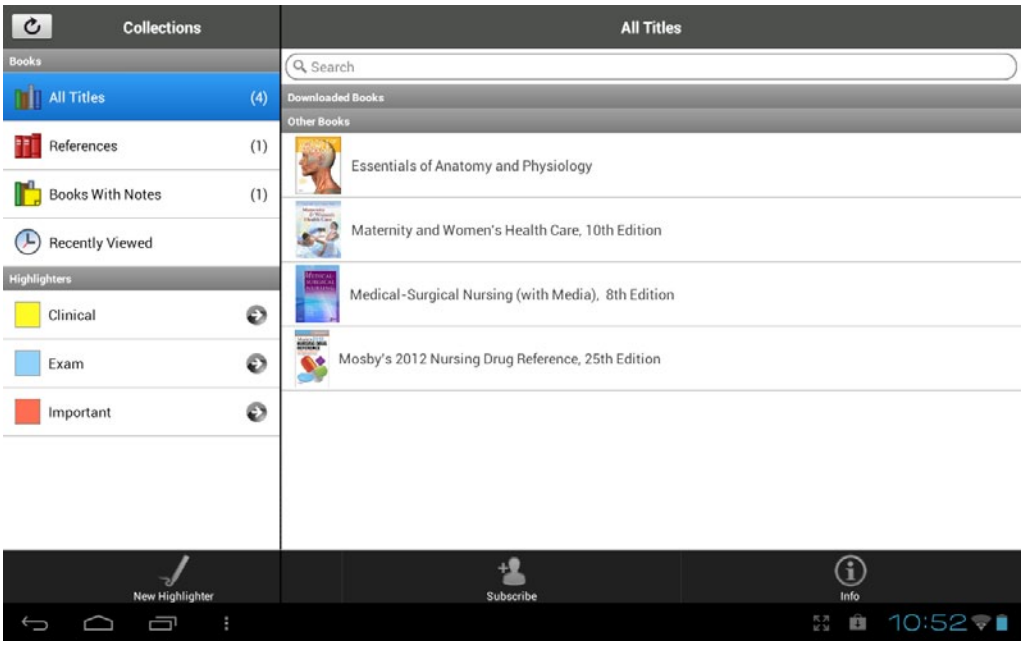
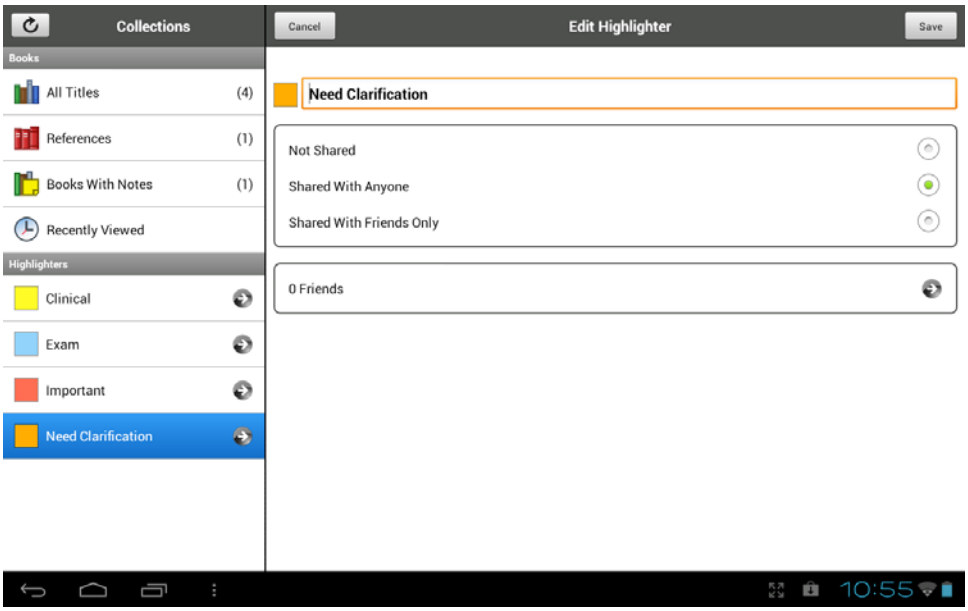
Add, Edit, or Delete Highlights and Notes

- To add a highlight at the bottom of the Collections screen:
  - Tap the Android menu icon.
    - Tap New hIghlighter.
    - Type the name for the new highlight.
    - Select whether you want to share this note with anyone, with friends only, or with no one.
    - Select Save.
- To change the color of the highlight, press the arrow next to your new highlight and tap the color cube to select the color for this highlighter.
- Backspace over the highlight name to enter something that is meaningful to you. Choose whether or not to share this highlight and with whom.



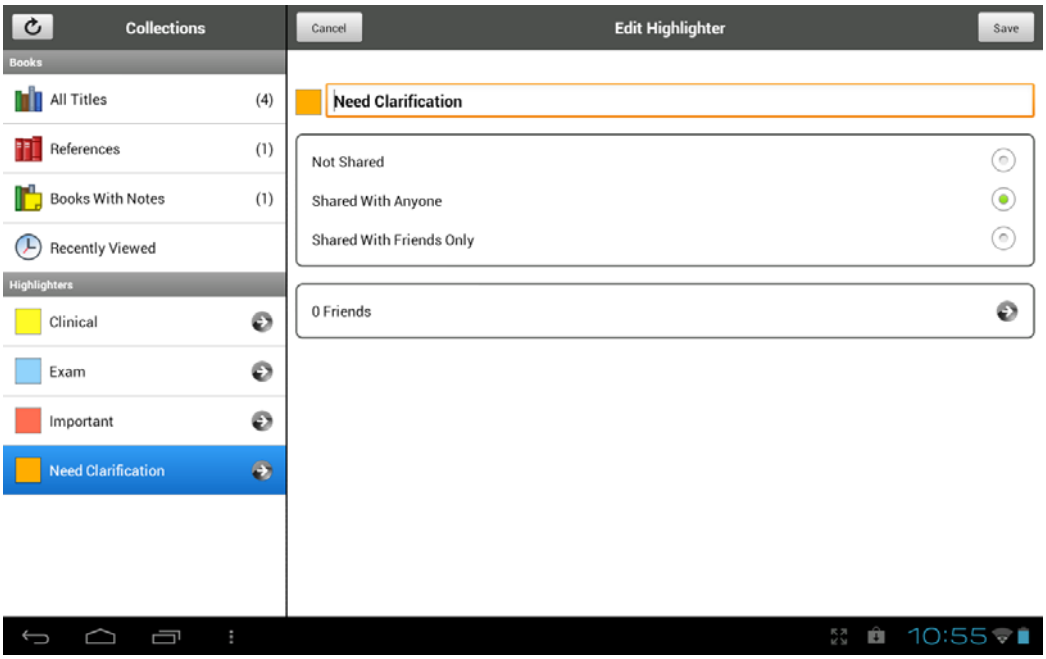
- Edit a highlight as easily as you can add a highlight. At the bottom of the Collections pane, tap the Android menu icon.
  - On the **Edit Highlighter** pop-up screen, tap the Edit selection. You can now change the color, change its name, and choose whether or not to share this highlighter and with whom.



Sharing and Subscribing to Highlighters and Notes

One of **Pageburst** Bookshelf's most innovative features is that the highlights you make and notes you take can be shared with your friends. Furthermore, you can subscribe to friends' highlights and notes as well. In order for sharing and subscribing to work, both you and the person you are sharing with or subscribing to must have purchased a license for the book.

- To share a highlight, tap the arrow to the right of the highlight name on the Bookshelf Collections screen. On the Edit Highlighter screen, choose Shared with Anyone or Shared with Friends Only.
- Touch the Friends arrow to see and edit which friends you're sharing your notes with.
  - Remember that when you share a highlight with friends, you share that highlight with all of your friends.



Subscribe to someone else's highlighter and notes

- To subscribe, select the category, click the Android menu button at the bottom of the Collections pane, and then select Subscribe in the pop-up menu. Enter the e-mail address for the person who is sharing highlighted passages and notes within a particular highlight category, and then click Subscribe.
  - Subscribing to notes and highlights will not work for every highlight category that the other person has, only for those that the other person has agreed to share.